

THE GENUS *ADRAMA*, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES
(DIPTERA, TRYPETIDAE).

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(Two Text-figures.)

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This short paper includes a review of the species of the genus *Adrama* known to the writer, with descriptions of two new species, only one of them being as yet known to occur in New Guinea.

The genus belongs to the *Adramini*, which contains very few species and is distinguished from most of the members of the family by the lack of the presutural thoracic bristle, the paucity of orbital bristles, which usually consist of two or three incurved anterior and one reclinate posterior pair of weak bristles. There are no well developed ocellar or postvertical bristles, the humeral is not present, and there is no pteropleural bristle in any species. Not all the species of the Tribe have the femora spinose, but all have the first vein and part of the third setulose on the upper surface.

It is possible that the Australian species described below will yet be found in New Guinea.

The types of two of the new species are being returned to Mr. Frank H. Taylor, the paratypes to the British Museum. The type of the third species and identified specimens of the two already-known species are at present in the writer's collection.

ADRAMA Walker.

Walker, *Jour. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, iii, 1859, 117.

In this genus the sides of the postnotum including the lower part of the convexity have fine erect hairs; usually all the femora with some short stout black ventral spines on the apical portion, rarely the fore femora unspined.

Below I present a key to the species available to me:

1. Scutellum with but two bristles, the basal pair absent; fifth (apical) abdominal tergite of male with some short stout black bristles at each apical lateral angle; mesonotum with an entire yellow central vitta; centre of postnotum black, the dark colour not extending to the metapleural convexity, and no black mark on pleura in front of the latter which is not conspicuously ivory-white; no black spot in front of frons *biseta*, n. sp.
- Scutellum with four strong bristles, two close to base, the others rather close together at apex; fifth abdominal tergite of male not strongly bristled at each lateral apical angle; mesonotum with the yellow central vitta present at most postsuturally; postnotum either without black central vitta, or with the black colour extending to the metapleural convexity, and the pleura black in front of the latter, which is pale ivory-white; a black spot near anterior margin of frons 2
2. Postnotum, pleura, and scutellum yellowish-red, without distinct black markings; wing with the apex slightly infuscated, the anterior edge of the infuscated area, across the outer cross-vein blackish-brown, the dark streak extending to third vein above the outer cross-vein *papuaensis*, n. sp.

- Postnotum black up to, and the pleura broadly black in front of, the metapleural convexity, the front half of the mesopleura and dorsum of the scutellum except narrowly along the edges also black; wing rather uniformly dark brown from outer cross-vein to tip 3
3. Fore tarsi entirely reddish-yellow; frons except the narrow orbits black in front, fading into reddish-yellow above middle; supra-alar bristle lacking *flavimana*, n. sp.
- Fore tarsi entirely black or blackish-brown; frons with a small round black mark or spot on anterior margin; supra-alar bristle present and strong 4
4. The glossy-black marks on the metapleura and mesopleura meeting below, epistomal black spots fused *determinata* Walker
- The glossy-black marks on the metapleura and mesopleura not meeting on venter, lower half of sternopleura and the area of thorax below base of abdomen and above hind coxae reddish-yellow; epistomal black spots small, separated *selecta* Walker

ADRAMA BISETA, n. sp.

This species agrees with the genotype in general colour, markings, and structure. The principal distinctions are pointed out in the above key to the species. The type specimen is from northern Queensland.

♂.—Head orange-yellow, the face paler and with a large black spot on centre of the epistome, the frons without black anterior markings, with narrow black edge round the ocelli. Antennae entirely orange-yellow; palpi brownish in type, but the mouth parts are greasy so that colour may be abnormal. Frons fully twice as long as its central width, slightly widened in front, with the usual two long inner vertical bristles, outside of these a short outer vertical, one pair of upper reclinate, and two pairs of weaker incurved anterior orbitals, the surface with some microscopic yellow hairs and faint white-dusting. Face concave in centre in profile, the epistome slightly projecting, parafacial at base of antenna not as wide as third antennal segment, centrally invisible in profile. Antenna not attaining epistome, third segment 3·5 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed to apex where it is rounded; aristae short-haired on entire extent, the longest hairs about half as long as width of third antennal segment. Eye about 1·5 times as high as long, narrowed below; gena one-seventh as high as eye and about equal to width of third antennal segment.

Thorax a little darker than head, brownish-orange or red, the mesonotum with two broad black shiny vittae that are interrupted or almost so at the suture, the anterior portion carried laterally to margin in front of wing base; scutellum with a broad black triangle, only the lateral margins and apex red; pleura entirely red, postnotum and postscutellum shiny black. Bristles as follows: notopleurals 2, supra-alar 1, post-alars 2, a weak mesopleural, and a short hair-like pair of dorso-centrals near the posterior margin. Scutellum flattened, triangular, with a pair of rather closely placed strong apical bristles, both sclerites with quite close short decumbent yellow hairs, those on black vittae of mesonotum dark.

Wing (Figure 1): Stigma yellow, the preapical and apical marks brown. First vein setulose from extreme base to apex above, third from fork to beyond inner cross-vein. Halteres and squamae brownish-yellow or red. Legs orange-yellow, fore tibiae from near bases and entire fore tarsi, and hind tibiae to near apices, dark brown. Fore femur with a short stout bristle near apical third of posteroventral surface; mid femur thicker than the others, thinner on apical half where there are two series of short stout spines, one on the anteroventral and the other on the posteroventral surface, hind femur with three or four anteroventral and two posteroventral spines, all the spines black; mid tibia with a strong apical ventral spur. Abdomen red, more or less discoloured in type, with short decumbent

black hairs that are inserted in very minute punctures, the four or five bristles on the apical lateral angles on fifth tergite black. Basal composite tergite about as long as the next two combined, fifth about 1.5 times as long as fourth. Length, 11 mm.

Type, N. Queensland: Cairns (Illingworth). In the collection of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney.



Fig. 1.—*Adrama biseta*, n. sp. Wing.

Fig. 2.—*Adrama papuaensis*, n. sp. Wing.

ADRAMA PAPUAENSIS, n. sp.

♂, ♀.—Similar to the above species in general colour, differing in having the frons darkened above and with a large anterior central dark brown mark, the face with a pair of well-separated black epistomal spots, the mesonotum entirely black with the exception of the ivory-yellow humeri presuturally while behind the suture the black vittae do not attain the posterior margin and are separated on the anterior two-thirds from suture to posterior margin by a bright lemon-yellow central stripe; the scutellum is entirely red, as are also the postnotum and post-scutellum. There are two bright lemon-yellow or ivory-white marks on the pleura, one, subtriangular, on the posterior margin of the mesopleura, and the other covering the supraspiracular convexity of the metapleura; these are indistinct in the preceding species. The wing is also different in the dark markings as shown in Figure 2. Frons a little wider than in *biseta*, gena distinctly narrower. I can detect no outer vertical bristles in this species; all the other bristles present. Thorax with the same bristles and hairs as in the preceding species, except in having two pairs of scutellar bristles, the additional pair close to base. Legs as in *biseta*, but there is no bristle below on the fore femur in any of the specimens before me.

Wing (Figure 2) with the same markings as in the above species, but here the apical costal mark is darkest along the anterior edge. Veins setulose as in *biseta*. Abdomen as in *biseta*, but there are no well developed bristles as a rule on the posterior lateral angles of the fifth tergite. Length, 10–13 mm.

Type, male, allotype, and 1 paratype, New Guinea: Wewak (F. H. Taylor); 3 paratypes, Papua: Kokoda, 1,200 feet, Sep.–Oct., 1933 (L. E. Cheesman). The last-mentioned three paratypes in the collection of the British Museum. Types in the collection of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney.

ADRAMA FLAVIMANA, n. sp.

♂.—This species has the frons brownish-black except on the upper fourth, the two black epistomal spots large, almost or quite fused centrally, the mesonotum black, marked much as in *papuaensis*, but the postsutural black vittae reach the posterior margin, there are two large glossy-black pleural marks, one on the anterior half of the mesopleura from upper edge behind the spiracle downward to below lower margin of the mesopleura, and the other on the pteropleura except its

upper edge that extends backward below the ivory-yellow metapleural convexity and posterior spiracle; the postnotum and postscutellum broadly black; scutellum dark brown on disc, only the edges red.

Head as in the two preceding species, the genae as narrow as in *papuaensis*, but the three pairs of orbital bristles are much weaker than in that species. The antennae are both broken off in the type specimen. I can detect neither the mesopleural nor the supra-alar bristle in the type, but all the other bristles, with the possible exception of the weak dorsocentrals, are present, and there are two pairs of strong scutellars. Legs almost as in *biseta*, no ventral bristle on fore femur, but the fore tarsi are reddish-yellow, not blackish-brown.

Wing as in the two preceding species, but the short brown streak at inner cross-vein descends a little more evidently below that vein, and the apical brown mark is almost uniform in depth of colour. Veins setulose as in *biseta*. Abdomen red. Fifth tergite with a few setulose hairs on lateral apical angles. Length, 9 mm.

Type, Borneo: Sandakan (C. F. Baker). Sent to me a number of years ago by the collector.

ADRAMA SELECTA Walker.

Jour. Proc. Linn. Soc. London, iii, 1859, 118.

I have before me one specimen received from Dr. Baker that appears to agree in all particulars with Walker's species. Dr. Smart has sent me a sketch of the thoracic markings of Walker's type and my specimen agrees well with this, though I am rather doubtful of the propriety of accepting the identification without a careful comparison of material with the types.

Originally described from Aru Islands, but recorded from the Malayan region. My specimen is from the Philippines.

ADRAMA DETERMINATA Walker.

Dacus determinata Walker, *Jour. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, i, 1857, 133.

I have this also from Dr. Baker, taken in the Philippines. Originally described from Borneo.
